(No Model.)

F. W. SAWTELLE & J. T. WILLIAMS.

SASH FASTENER.

No. 306,286. Patented Oct. 7, 1884.

Fig: 1.

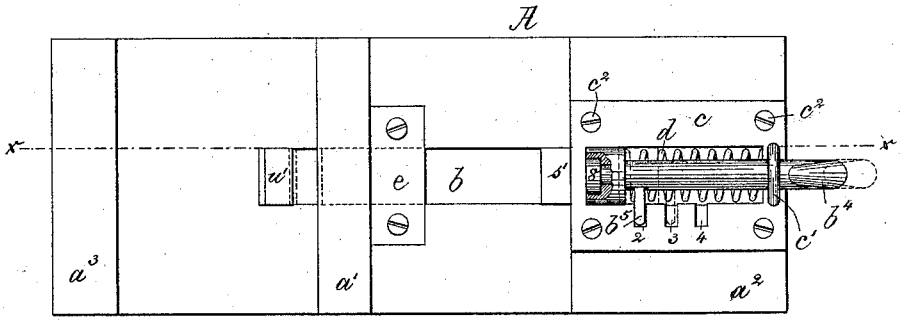
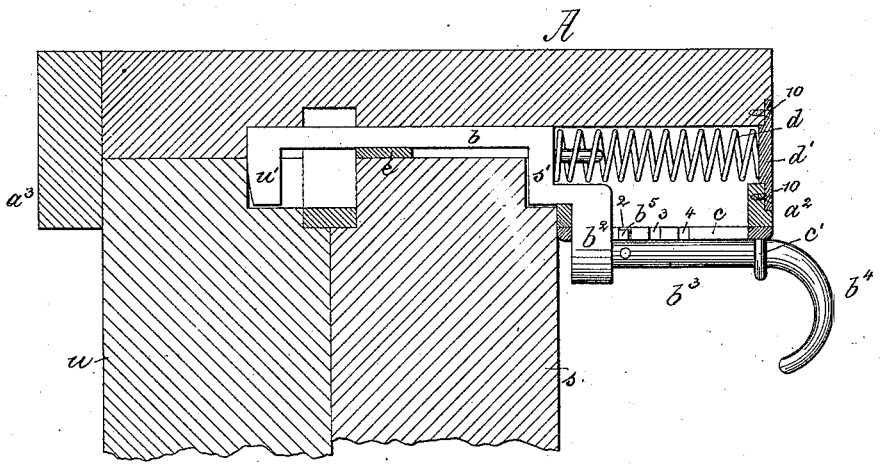


Fig: 2.



Witnesses.
Arthur Lippertsen.
Henry Marsh.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SASH-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,286, dated October 7, 1884.

Application filed April 4, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK W. SAWTELLE, of Dedham, county of Norfolk, and JAMES T. WILLIAMS, of Hyde Park, county of Norfolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Sash-Fasteners, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of a device to lock or hold one or both sashes, or to permit both sashes to be moved freely.

In our improved fastening a sliding bolt having two sash-engaging projections is mortised into the pulley-stile, so that the projections extend beyond the inner face of the said stile and enter transverse grooves or notches in the window-sash, and when in such grooves lock the sash in place, the sliding bolt being extended outward through the stop-bead, where it is provided with a handle or pull, made preferably as a rocking pull, and provided with a lug adapted to enter any one of three projections in a plate attached to the stop-bead, according to whether both sashes are to be locked or one or both of them are to be left free to be moved.

Figure 1 represents a portion of the inner side of a window-casing, showing our fastening device attached; and Fig. 2 is a section of Fig. 1 on the dotted line $x\ x$, the window-sash omitted from Fig. 1 being added.

In the drawings, A represents the pulley-stile; a', the parting-bead; a^2, the stop-bead, and a^3 the outside casing. The upper sash, u, and the lower sash, s, are fitted to the casing, as usual.

To apply our fastening device, the pulley-stile has a groove cut into it for the reception of the bolt b, having the projections $u'\ s'$, and provided, as shown, with a lug, b^2, through which is extended the rocking pull b^3, having a head, 8, and provided with a hook or finger piece, b^4, and a projection, b^5, which is adapted to enter either of the recesses 2, 3, or 4 in the notched plate c, attached to the stop-bead a^2 by screws c^2.

For the proper reception of the bolt b and the reciprocation of the same, the parting-bead a' and stop-bead are cut through, as shown in Fig. 2, and a guide-plate, e, is added to keep the bolt b in its groove. The bolt is operated in one direction by a spring, d, the outer end of which is held by a suitable metal plate, d', either separate from or it may be a continuation of plate c. The upper and lower sash will have suitable notches or partial transverse grooves at their edges (see Fig. 2) for the reception of the projections $u'\ s'$, such notches or grooves being at such point as to come opposite the said projections when the sashes are fully closed, and the said sashes will be provided with other notches at such points where it may be desired to lock the same, as partly down or partly raised.

In Fig. 2 the bolt is in its normal position, with the projection b^5 in notch 2 of plate c, and with projections u' and s' in the grooves or notches of the upper and lower sashes, respectively, thus locking both the said sashes securely in such position.

A person desirous of raising the lower sash, s, will engage the hook b^4 of the pull b^3, turn the same until the projection b^5 leaves notch 2, and then draw the bolt b outward against the spring d until the projection b^5 comes opposite the notch 3, when the said projection is made to enter the said notch, such outward movement of the bolt b withdrawing the projection s' from engagement with the lower sash, leaving it free to be moved into desired position, and if it is to be again locked the bolt b will be returned to its normal position, the projection s' entering another notch in the sash s. When drawn out, as described, the projection u' of bolt b did not leave the groove in the sash u, but was left therein, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. 1, and the upper sash was kept locked. If both sashes are to be left free and under the control of their usual weights, then the bolt b will be drawn out, and the projection b^5 of the hooked pull will be made to enter the notch 4, in which position the projection u' rests in the notch in the parting-bead a'. The plate c has a guide, c', for the pull.

It is obvious that the shape of the pull and

the exposed parts of the fastening device may be more or less modified and be made more or less ornamental without departing from our invention.

We claim—

1. The slide-bolt provided with the projections *w' s'*, adapted to engage both the upper and the lower sash, the said bolt being arranged in the sash-frame and at right angles to the two sash, and having its projections located with relation to each other substantially as described, to permit the projection *s'* to be removed from engagement with sash *s*, while the projection *w'* remains in engagement with sash *u*, substantially as described.

2. The slide-bolt provided with the projections *w' s'*, adapted to engage both the upper and the lower sash, the said bolt being arranged in the sash-frame at right angles to the two sash, and having its two projections located with relation to each other as described, to permit the projection *s'* to be removed from engagement with sash *s*, while the projection *w'* remains in engagement with sash *u*, combined with an attached pull-piece provided with a projection, and with a plate having notches to be entered by the said projections to hold the bolt in position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK W. SAWTELLE.
JAMES T. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:
G. W. GREGORY,
W. H. SIGSTON.